"IN THE DARK AND TROUBLED NIGHT THAT IS UPON US, THERE IS NO STAR ABOVE THE HORIZON TO GIVE US A GLEAM OF LIGHT, EXCEPTING THE INTELLIGENT, PATRIOTIC WHIG PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES,"-WEBSTER

## MIDDLEBURY, VERMONT, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20, 1849.

NUMBER 43.

JOSEPH H. BARRETT, EDITOR.

VOLUME XIII.

TERMS OF VOLUME XIII.

- - \$1,50 - - \$1,75 If not paid within the year, Mail subscribers out of the State, Individuals and Companies who take at the office, \$1,50, or \$1,75 if not paid within the year.

CONT V. B. PALMER, 8 Congress street, Boston, is authorized to transact business for this

JUSTUS COBB, PUBLISHER, BY WHOM ALL KINDS OF BOOK AND JOB PRINT-ING WILL BE EXECUTED ON

GENTLENESS.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

If thou hast crushed a flower, The root may not be blighted; If thou hast quenched a lamp, Once more it may be lighted; But on thy heart or on thy lute, The string which thou hast broken, Shall never in sweet sound again Give to thy touch a token !

If thou hast loosed a hird, Whose voice of song could cheer thee, Still, still he may be won From the skies to warble near thee; But if upon the troubled sea Thou hast thrown a gem unheeded, Hope not that the wind or wave shall bring

The treasure back when needed!

If thou hast bruised a vine, The summer's breath is bealing, And its cluster yet may glow Thro' the leaves their bloom revealing, Rat if thou hast a cup o'erthrown With a bright draught filled-ob, never Shall earth give back that lavished wealth To cool thy parefied lip's fever!

The heart is like that cup. If then waste the love it lore thee, And like that jewel gone, Which the deep will not restore thee; And like that string of harp or lute Whether the sweet sound is scattered-Gently, oli gently touch the cords, So soon forever shattened!



## AGRICULTURAL.

ADDRESS

Betwee the Agricultural Society of Bennington of Middleborg College.

MR. PRESIDENT.

AND GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETY :-

there knew that the cause was the circulation of the blood. Manufacturers had acted practically on the fulling and felting power of word, for hun-dreds of years, before they knew that it was caused that before it will be of any service. Strange by the serrated fibre. Husbandmen have from that plaster has not done more good in the the first ages acted on the belief that certain soils year of general license, when so little water is will not sustain certain specific grains, but science meeded for human use. Manures are not certain her tardy round has just come to explain the tain of doing good. The land may be warm reasons for the actual and acting faith of fifty centuries. Again, it is known that most of the important discoveries of the world have happened as a matter of chance and accident rather than of design. A monk had a mixture in Alchemy rant as any modern priest of any explosive pow-er in his composition. He did not start with the elements and reason up a conclusion. It is said that a boy made one of the most important improvements in the steam-engine, simply because he was too lazy to stand in his place and perform his allotted task. These are fair illustrations of a great portion of the discoveries of the world. What was the necessity of this state of things? There was just one thing wanting, a knowledg Tace was just one of the connection between cause and effect, or the means by which the cause produced the effect. This one thing needful modern science is laborant to give us; and she labors not in vain. It is often cast, as a reproach upon the present age, that she lacks many of the agencies in operation in the dead empires of the old world. Why is it so ! Why do the cities of Egypt—why does ! Why do the cities of Egypt—why does ! Younger in her resurrection from a lava grave of Pompeu, in her resurrection from a lava grave of surface, may escape the list, and send up their annual contributing—legal or illegal measure seventeen centuries, present so many things which annual contributing,—legal or illegal measure modern science cannot explain! Because they in some far-off place of secret assignment, were discoveries of accident, or fortnitous combinations, whose nature was not understood even the shot. It must stand still and take it, not overtake the discoveries of the present age. When science has drawn her deductions from well-known laws, and given these conclusions to state has not been heedless of the laboring the grandianship of a living language, they can not be lost. The lava may sweep and bury an entire continent at once, but the knowledge of the discovery is already in safe archives across the ocean. Nothing short of a destruction that annihilates the whole race of civilized man, can blot hilates the whole race of civilized man, can blot Galusha, and Skinner, she has presided over the company of out the knowledge of discoveries made on scientific principles. This is the way in which modern discoveries are made. Those telegraph wires that bear their mighty messages of changing commerce and crushing thones and fugitive monarchs, noiselessly and silently above our heads, and tell us no secrets; these wires, that literally carry intelligence from land to land on the wings

of the lightning, have not come there by chance, A celebrated painter was a defeated applicant for alling one of the vacant pannels in the rotunda of your National Capitol; in disgust he abaudous the canvass and easel, turns his attention to scithe canvass and easel, turns his attention to sec-entific pursuits, and Morse's telegraph is the re-sult. It is believed that, if every man had his right in the case, a portion of the henefit would inure to the Branden blacksmith, who had the first patent in the United States for moving machinery by electro-magnetism.

In the same way has improvement been made

S1,50, or \$1,75 if not paid.

Those who take of Postriders, - . . \$2,00
If not paid at the end of the year, - . \$2,25
No papers discontined until arrenrages are lurking place of the ore, sends down the shaft to If not paid at the end of the year,

No papers discontined until arrenages are paid, except at the option of the proprietor. No paid, except at the option of the proprietor. No dissecret bed and cranes it up to light. Science guides the hand that melts and moulds and hammers and turns and burnishes. Science gives to the iron race-horse and iron draft-horse his tireprietor.
munications must be addressed to the less nerve and fiery breath. Science is increasing their number and breed and speed all over the We trust when she has reared a race worthy of their work she will send them through this ferrile valley is carry hence the produce of your fields and work shops and marble mines; and you hall have your reward. By the same means imnovement is going on in all the departments of acchanical labor. But nowhere else is it more ertain or beneficial in its results than in the im provement of agriculture. I do not mean that labor-saving or labor-doing machines can be employed to the same extent on the farm as in the workshop. In ploughing, planting and hoeing and harvesting, on an uneven surface, the work must always be done, mainly, by human hands. No application of steam will ever superscde the sweat of the brow. All the ranting of poetry and sweat of the brow. All the ranting of poerry and romance on the beauties and pleasures of farming will never make it anything else, or anything less than work, hard work. Still it is true that science is laboring directly and certainly for the benefit of the farmer; enabling him to understand before hand whether a certain grain can be raised abor. Without this you are not certain of raising wheat next year, where you have raised it ground where you are sure to succeed. For you ed by natural barriers, so that they do not do not know whether that soil contains the food n which alone that grain can live. This cannot e known but by a careful examination of the soil. prophet will come out, and stand, and strike his hand over the hole, and do some great thing. ing that a great devotion of time, and minute knowledge in chemistry is necessary for pursu-ing experiments on the nature of soils and ma-

Nothing can be more easy than to decide whether a soil effervesces or changes color by the action of an acid; or whether it burns when heated; or what weight it loses by heat; and yet these simple indications may be of great importance in a system of agriculture. The expense is extremely trifling .- A small closet is sufficient for containing all the materials required. The most important experiments may be made by means of a small porable apparatus; a few phials, a few acids, a d a cruicible, are all that are necessa-These things being true, it is in the powr of every town to have the means of analy-We commend to this society to

provide an efficient man and apparatus for the ounty.

If land is unproductive, the first thing to be knowledge of the cause there can be no remedy. There goes a pale and withered dyspep-tic. What shall be done for him? Why, bread and beef are good for lean people; theretore cram down the beef and the bread. Wait a little. Are you quite sure that man's organs will digest the food you give? There is a Co., at the annual Pair, held in Shafishury.

Plat of land more lean and haggard than the September 28, 1848; by Prof. J. MEACHAM, walking skeleton.—What shall be done for it? You say put or the manure and plaster; but I say wait till you know that is what the land needs.—The land may look very fair and still produce nothing; like the deceptive cow in When professional men are selected to make speeches to farmers. I think it wise to make them the professional men are selected to make them there is the more she wont give milk. First find out the more she wont give milk. the more she wont give milk. First find out the more she wont give milk. First find out the cause of sterilite, and then apply the remarks probably will, their own practice will not stand land by to scott and upbraid them. Your Lindness has given me this impunity,—and I shall line. Is there too much silicious sand, put on use it,—of talking to tillers of the soil as one of clay, or other calcareous matter. Is there too much vegetable matter, fallow it, or pare and But it will be borne in mind that we do not burn it. Is there too little vegetable matter, and exactly where our fathers stood .- Once then put on manure. Plaster was first applied stand exactly where our lathers stood.—Once then pai on manute. This er was his applied as a manure, by a German clergyman, in 1768, to act practically, on the belief of facts for which they could give no adequate reason. Physicians, in deciding on disease, had been guided by the There may be enough of it already in the soil. year of general license, when so little water is enough, and need fermented manure to enrich it. It may be rich enough and need unfer-mented manure to warm it. There is a want of care in gathering all fertilizing substances from the dwelling and premises. spark of fire, and saw the pestle fly off in the air. He was the discoverer of gunpowder, but he did not know the reason for the fact he had discovered. Poor man, he was just as honestly ignoforty per cent of its weight in washing-this thousand acres of land. Manure is often al lowed to lose its best portion by over and too rapid fermentation; and yet it is one of the easiest things to decide when this takes place. The most inexperienced need no other aid than a common thermometer or a piece of pa-per saturated in the acid of salt. Farmers probably lose much by not housing cattle; and much more by not sheltering manure from the sun and rain. Care and skill should be applied to all these things. The land in Vermont needs attentive nursing for it has a great deal to bear. When the decree goes forth that all the world shall be taxed, the land-

though it has not produce enough to satisfy all

State has not been heedless of the laboring classes. For this a full share is due to Ben-

the publicans-and sinners-of the State.

people, I presume you will never lose sight his own knett. of the two most important interests, the agat this period. Stevens says that, in 1810, age. Probably the temales in this county ac-The same authority says not a single bill has been found for purchasing, out of the State, the woollen blankets or gar ments for the brave soldiers of the Revolu-

tionary war. The mothers and daughters furnished the garments for their husbands and sons. If necessary, we have no doubt the women of Vermont could and would do it again. If you had yet to make the name of your county immortal; if the soldiers of Shaftsbury were again to follow their young Galusha, and join the hosts of the valiant in that fiery pass, they would not go unprepar-ed for their work. The skill and patience and industry that has wrought these specimens of conning workmanship, would not send a husband, or son, or brother, or lover, unclad to the battle. The State is aiming to aid the farmer and mechanic now. She first put in motion this system of Agricultural Societies, and pays two thousand dollars venr for their encouragement. A portion of this is paid cheerfully by those who have no personal interest in farming. If rightly improved we have no doubt these associations will be of vast benefit to Vermont. 1 will be so in the social, if not in the pecuniaon any given portion of land; enabling him to make such application of fernlizing substances as to secure double the yield from the same land and this social attraction more than your own. The people in different parts of this county -and even in the same town-are separat his year; nor can you point out any other spot of ed by natural barriers, so that they do no ical summons will call out your population

Nothing short of a general interest in Agri But it may be settled, beforehand, whether the culture-that knows neither sect or partyparcel of land will support the grain you propose to cultivate. I know that popular opinion implies, in analyzing soils, a great deal of learning and cost. Men reason like the Syrian leper, the when men are separated and confined in isolated groups. By assembling together as a county, we make wider our circle of acquainwhen it is as simple as washing three times in the river Jordan. I may be permitted to fartify myself by the opinion of Sir Humphrey Davy, who has done more than any other man to improve agriculture. There is no idea more unfounded my, of which we form a part. In laying the foundation of this society, the wise men of the county should consult for a permanent institution; to call out the products of the tarm and work shop and domestic industry; and make every part of laboring life at home and welcome on these occasious; and thu afford a popular and profitable annual heliday when a new generation and new race shall come upon the stage. The object of this society is not merely to exhibit speci-

mens, but to give and gain intelligence by which other specimens may be produced In order to this, the whole process should be fully and faithfully given, and published through the county. This should be done when you have failed, as well as when you have succeeded. I know that we are inclin ed to pocket our unlucky cadences in life. When you have stumbled and fallen prostrate on the earth, the firsts thing you do o getting up-perhaps before you get up -is to the land is improductive, the first thing to be lone is to find out the cause. To this, the common method can give no clue. It may find the feet, but not the cause, and without a lone, you brush and smooth your disordered vesture, and keep the matter all to yourself That is just what men are inclined to de when they make blunders in farming. But

annual bragging, but to show one another how we may succeed, and when we must in-In this county, while no one thing takes the lead so as to swallow all the rest, it seems to be settled that almost all kinds of grain and fruit and stock can be raised; and almost anything can be made, whether of stone or clay, or iron, or wood, or wool, or leather If you divide all the products of the county among all the people—I do not propose this for I am no agrarian—they will be about as follows, not pretending to fractional accura-There will be one horse to every five persons. You could not conveniently mount he county, though it would be quite possi ble that all the horses could draw all the people. Every person would have 13 lbs. of wool, 3 pecks of wheat, 2 quarts of burley, 1

bushe! of buckwheat, 112 bushel of rye, bushels of corn, 8 bushels of cats, 2-3 of a swine, 35 bushels of potatoes, and 11 lbs. of ugar to sweeten the annual mess. It is a ingular coincidence that-by the last censu the number of horned cattle and the number of human beings was exactly the same -16,879 of each. I name these things to show that your climate and soil can and doe yield all the profitable products. You have hown some fine specimens of all kinds of domestic animals, specimens you need not fear to exhibit in any other county or State. No doubt others equally as good are not here. As we should expect, there has been hesitation—perhaps from modesty, or perhaps from pride—in bringing animals to the first Fair. What shall hinder you from improving on the best of these, and making all he rest after their kind? By understanding the nature of animals, what is necessary in breeding and rearing and feeding and curing, you may do almost what you will with them. do not mean that you can entirely change heir nature. You cannot change the romping goat to a good saxon or merino sheep. All the trimming, and grooming and musical apparatus of the stable will not make the stupid mule prance and neigh like the proud war But you can greatly improve all anmuch land, and keep too much stock for their and. There would be more pleasure, and more profit, and less labor, with a smaller number and better feed. Well fed animals

this will close one of the main sources of im-

provement. This is not a day set apart for

are always saleable at fair and full prices. but there is seldom a demand for skeletons of of any kind or at any price. After all the improvements of modern time, we doubt whether there is generally sufficient care in protecting animals from the rigors of our northern climate. Take an instance of this in regard to an animal for which we profess the most care. A horse is taken from a warm

tion to promote the highest happiness of the beast is shivering in the blast and coughing

Among the many theories professing to ricultural and manufacturing. It is well to aid the farmer in wise selections of animals neutral and manufactoring. It is well to a "Treatise on milch cows" holds a prominent place. It was written in French by M in the county of Caledonia, there were nine- F. Guenon, and translated by N. P. Trist, teen yards of cloth to every inhabitant, and U. S. Consul at Havana; a name more eighty to every female over fifteen years of age. Probably the temales in this county accomplished as much. The women of Verwith the unqualified endorsement of Agriculmont had a reputation for industry far back tural Societies in Europe and America. The author was a gardener, and had an early impression that he was destined to make some important discovery. He thought this would come in the line of his trade. But instead of that, he accidentally uncapped the mine of immortality by scratching dandruff from the hide of an old cow. He divides cows into eight classes, these classes into eight orders, making sixty-four. These are again divided into three sizes. Each division is liable to a counterfeit, and that again doubles the number. By signs on each one of these he decides the exact quantity and quality, and the length of time the cow will give milk. Now, gentlemen, by getting in mind a clear impression of all these signs you may go out to the selection of cows with all knowledge the book pretends to give. These signs consist of the quantity and color and direction of hair on that part of the animal which she is never permitted to see This may account for the proverbial modes ty of the cow. She can never see those sig tificant quirls, the index of her lacteal pow ers. She therefore never aspires to be anything but a cow, or above the rest of her class in society. If you should not discover those signs as readily as others, in other parts of the world, bear in mind-and let it heck impatience-that in our slovenly way of keeping cows in Vermont, they do not have a fair chance at the toilet to prepare for examination. The greatest advantage of this discovery is not in testing the merits of those cows that have come to years of maturity and discretion. It decides in advance or the pretensions of those younglings who may hereafter aspire to the honors of the pail and the churn. See that man following a call three monthsold, as it goes bleating about the pasture, or, in recumbent posture imitates ts mother in chewing the mimic cud. What is he doing? Why, with all the signs of Monsieur Guenon in his head, he is peering round to decide scientifically whether she a fair candidate for the dairy or the sham bles. This strains hard on our credulity, and nothing but the infallibility of French Agri cultural Societies could save it from snapoing. It tempts us to give a parallel of lon derence by a homosopathic hater of calomel. Finding his patient rapidly growing worse, he addresses him reproachfully, "Sir, you have been taking mercury." "No, Doc-ter, not a particle." "Well, then you have ocen enting beef." "Dear Doctor, what has that to do with mercury ?" "Why, sir, is not unguentum made of mercury, and do

> factitious value created by a sudden demand. ly away. This uncertainty cannot last long. We are approaching a Presidential election. At such imes we frequently seem, in business, to pass brough a season of suspended animation. We are like spectators of a Tournament. hushed and breathless, as champion after champion rides into the ring, enters the lists and mingles in the combat. We trust that when the last lance is shivered, and the last adversary unhorsed, the panting victor will ift the visor of his casque, and show us his rea teatures. Then we shall begin to breathe reely again; shall regain our captive senses, and quietly return to our homes; the wheels of society will begin to move and bring back the state of our former prosperity.

IMPORTANT CIVIL APPOINTEMNTS .-The National Intelligencer gives a list of the important civil appointments in each State since the adoption of the Constitus tion. The following are the app intments from New England:

Massachusetts .- John Adams, President; J. Q. Adams, President; John Adams, Vice President; Elbridge Gerry, Secretary of State; Daniel Webster, Secretary of State; Samuel Dexter, Secretary of Treasury; Henry Knox, Secretary of War; Samuel Dexter, Secretary of War; Henry Dearborn, Secretary of War; William Eustis, Secretary of War; J. Crowningshield, Secretary of Navy; George Cabot, Secretary of Navy, B. W. Crowningshield, Secretary of Navy; David Henshaw, Secretary of Navy; George Bauctoft, Secretary of Navy; Samuel Osgood, Postmaster General; Levi Lincoln, Attorney General; William Cushing, Judge Sup. Court; Joseph Story, Judge Sup. Court.

Vermont .- None. New Hampshire.-Levi Woodbury. Secretary of Navy; Levi Woodbury, Secretary of Treasury; Levi Woodbury, Judge Sup. Court.

Maine, (since its admission in 1820)-Nathan Clifford, Attorney General. Connecticut.-Oliver Wolcott, Secretary of Treasury: Roger Griswold, Secretary of War; Francis Granger, P. M. General; J. M. Niles, P. M. General

Isaac Toucey, Attorney General; Oliver Ellsworth, Judge Sup. Court. Rhode Island .- None. Massachusetts has furnished two Presidents, N. York two, Virginia five, Tennessee two, Ohio one, and Louisiana one: Massachusetts two Vice Presidents, New York six, Pennsylvania one, Virginia two, South Carolina one, Kentucky one; Massachusetts two Secretaries of State, New

one, Kentucky one, and Louisiana one. Hartley Coleridge, son of the celebrated poet, died at his lodgings in Loudon, Jan. 6, aged 52 years. He was never married.-Strong drink ruined his prospects and blighted his talents that once promised to delight the world.

## MISCELLANY.

A STORY OF THE HEART,

"I have a love for this same old colonnade. A housand memories linger here. The young, the ovely, the light-hearted of many years have valked this same round, and listened and spokvalked this same round, and listened and spok- undoubtedly, of our noble translation of the walked this same round, and istened and spoken the words of faith and hope that are spoken
now so lightly, and so easily forgotten by the
gay hunters of yonder brick hotel. It seems
to me that a very few years have effected a
great change in the character of the visitors
at Saratoga. It is now of a lighter, gayer sort.

Even the dance seems to have become more Even the dance seems to have become more ed and melted heavers who listened without airy and less solemn than it used to be. When I first frequented Saratoga, 'firtations' were less frequent, love was a serious matter, and ly circulated among the humbler classes. One many a happy life of affection began, where of them, the Pilgran's Progress, was, in his own beautiful. The old Congress is a sacred own life-time, translated into several foreign place with me, and I prefer it still, for the sake languages. It was, however, scarcely known

"It will be ten years next month, since I stood here as we now stand, with two friends. How well I loved them! The one was a young At length critics condescended to inquire man, my friend: a senior in Princeton, pass-where the secret of so wide and so durable a ng his vacation before commencement, at the s none here like her, none half so lovely. I correctly than the learned, and that the deshould incur the severe condemnation of some spised little book was really a master-piece. should incur the severe condemnation of some spised little book was really a master-piece. Gity ladies, to whom I bow each day, did they Bunyan is indeed as decidedly the first of alknow that I am the writer of this letter, when legarists, as Demosthenes is the first of orators, I say that I never saw as little beauty at Sa or Shakspeare the first of dramatists. Other ratega as this summer. Out of some hundreds allegorists have shown equal ingenuity, but no of ladies, there are not twenty that hear look- other allegorists has never been able to touch ng at twice. But, perhaps, my taste has left the heart, and to make abstractions objects me, and I am no judge. Certainly, I have seen none to compare with L.—. She was a fairy child of seventeen. Her eye waz as Dissenter had suffered more severely under due as heaven, and had in it a winning earn- the penal law than John Bunyan stness, that made her ten times more levely. twenty-seven years which had clapsed since She was the worship of a host of admirers - the Restoration, he had passed twelve in con-Her seat in the drawing room was always sus-finement. He still persisted in preaching; rounded by a crowd, and she never lacked for but, that he might preach, he was under the

aid of Preciosa) ' as a sunbeam on the water. only of his own case and safety, he would have Every movement was grace, every laugh a hailed the indulgence with delight. He was thrill of melody. Her song was a gush of such now, at length, free to pray and exhort in ooverflowing sweetness as I never heard surpen day. His congregation rapidly increas-passed; no, nor equalled. That song baunts ed; thousands bung upon his words; and at o listen to it. It is this that makes me love was plentifully contributed to build a meetthe Old Congress!

ry pillar, my friend and L — exchanged the municipal office; but his vigorous understandwords of parting which are apt to be exchanged ing and his stout English heart were proof aed between those who love. It was an ordinary parting. No tears, nothing but smiles. He felt assured that the proffered televation was was to return to Princeton, attend commence- merely a bait intended to lure the Puritan nent, return to the Springs, and they were to party to destruction; nor would be, by acceptgo to Niagara together. Her father, a man of ing a place for which he was not legally qual-great wealth, and devoted to his daughter. stood vonder watching us. I remember the power. One of the last acts of his virtucene well, how well!

was hopeful, trustful, I need not say faithful, but the king's heart had been obdurate. The write you, sir," said the letter, "as directed by an alderman's gown, and by some compensation in money for the property which his last night." I need not attempt to describe grandsons had forfeited. Tenn was employmy feelings as I went on to read the particu- ed in the work of seduction, but to no pur

a dead person into my arms. Since then, she too has fullen asleep! Her blue eye is closed. And, sir, the death of my poor boys broke my Her glorious hair is under the coffin-lid. Her heart. That wound is as fresh as ever. voice has learned a new, a porer melody! I shall carry it to my grave. The king stood stand here now and think of her while the silent for a minute in some confusion, and then sounds of revelry come faintly to my car. I said, Mr. Kiffin, I will find a balsam for that grow purer myself in communion with the dead. Should not this be a sacred place to anything cruel or insolent; on the contrary,

BY T. BAHINGTON MACAULAY. "To the names of Baxter and Howe must

be added the name of a man far below them in station and in acquired knowledge, but in virtue their equal, and in genius their superior, John Bunyan. Bunyan had been bred a tinker, and had served as a private soldier in the Parliamentary army. Early in his life he had past, at the Geneva Medical College, rebeen fearfully tortured by remorse for his ceived the degree of M. D. at the annual youthful sins, the worst of which seem, however, to have been such as the world thinks venial. His keen sensibility and his powerful imagination made his internal conflicts singularly terrible. He fancied that he was singularly terrible. He fancied that he was under sentence of reprobation, that he had committed blasphemy against the Holy Ghost, that he had sold Christ, that he was actually "With the help of the Most High, it shall hat he had sold Christ, that he had sold Chris times hends whispered impious suggestions in his ear. He saw visions of distant mountain first of the kind in this country, has been for several years, and the traffic in the pertops, on which the sun shone brightly, but made the subject of newspaper notice befrom which he was separated by a waste of snow. He felt the devil behind him pulling one, Maryland one, Virginia five, Georgia one, Kentucky one, and Louisiana one.

The Springfield Republican says two tion by the Mayor and Aldermen, in May one, Kentucky one, and Louisiana one.

The Springfield Republican says two tion by the Mayor and Aldermen, in May one, Kentucky one, and Louisiana one. te shook like a man in the palsy. On anoth- a cave on " Snake Hill, " near the "Old er day he felt a fire within his breast. It is difficult to understand how he survived sufferings so intense and so long continued. At length the clouds broke. From the depths of length the clouds broke. From the depths of length the clouds broke. despair, the penitent passed to a state of se-rene felicity. An irresistible impulse now letter is said to bear marks of great and has contributed in the slightest degree to the

the Baptis's, and became a preacher and wri-ness. ter. His education had been that of a mechanie. He knew no language but the English, as

gieians and Hebraists. His works were wideof these associations. Stand with me by the pillar and Pil tell a love story, ring near a century, the delight of pious cot-tagers and artisans, before it was publicly com-mended by any man of high literary eminence. popularity lay. They were compelled to own The other was a gentle girl. There that the ignorant multitude had judged more

a word or a smile where it was deserved, or a necessity of disguising himself like a carter. He was often introduced into meetings through "I have said she was a fairy in form. Her back doors, with a smock frock on his back and a whip in his hand. If he had thought his spot on which we stand. I linger in the night Bedford, where he originally resided, money ing-house for him. His influence among the "We stood together that night, having es-common people was such that the government caped the crowded ball-room, and by this ve-would willingly have bestowed on him some gainst all delusions and all temptation. He

not unguentum made of mercury, and do they not put unguentum on the calves?"

I know that this is an unpropitious time to urge improvement in stock. The wool, a leading product in Vermont, is unsold. There is stagnation in business. The belief is becoming common, that unless the principles of our fathers are respected in our national counsels, unless we have some seuled and adequate protestion for the interests of industry, there must be a great sharifice in selling unproductive stock at a low price, and buying new stock at a low price between facilitious value created by a sudden demand.

"Do not let lim make you forget me, "said the great and won to be away, and you may be wooed and won to be away, and you may be wooed and won to be away, and you may be wooed and won the does and won the day of greater. Kiffin was the first man antend station. He was in the habit of exercising his spiritual gifts at their meeting was the first man annual station. He was in the habit of exercising his spiritual gifts at their meeting was the first man annual station. He was in the habit of exercising his spiritual gifts at their meeting was for the diagrater. Kiffin was the first man annual station. He was in the habit of exercising his spiritual gifts at their meeting was for the did not live by preaching. He was in the day in wealth and station. He was in the habit of exe away. "Give me your arm," said L ..., "and let brance of one terrible event. He was the room again."

"So we walked till midnight, talking of Fred, for L—— would listen by the hour while For the sad fate of one of them James was in I praised my friend. She loved him with a holy love. It is a blessed thing to meet such respited the younger brother. The poor lad's we in this world. Such love is like a smile sister had been ushered by Churchill into the of God among the rough scenes of life. She royal presence, and had begged for mercy; and he came not. She was disappointed and enty years old when he was left destitute, the ad. All day Sunday I devised excuses for survivor of those who should have survived Wednesday passed; and at length Saturday Whitehall, judging by themselves, thought brought me a letter from a strange hand, "I that the old man would be easily propitiated lars of his sudden death, his last words to me, pose. The king determined to try what effect his message to L.—. They were written out his own civilities would produce. Kiffin was by a stranger, taken down from his lips. How ordered to attend at the palace. He found full of warmth, of love, of agony, "Tell him a brilliant circle of noblemen and gentlemen to tell her. He will know who I mean. She assembled. James immediately came to him, must not weep. She may, I wish she could and spoke to him very graciously, and conforcet me." "I broke the news to her as well as I could Kiffin, for an alderman of London." The old trind. standing again just at the same place. She man looked fixedly at the king, burst into stood, statue-like, and listened—then fell like tears, and made answer, 'Sir, I am worn out; he seems to have been in an unusually gen JOHN BUNYAN AND WILLIAM KIFgives so unfavorable a notion of his character
as these few words. They were the words of a hard-hearted and low-minded man, unable to conceive any laceration of the affections for which a place or a pension would not be a full

A FEMALE PHYSICIAN, -Miss Elizabeth Blackwell, of Philadelphia, who has this diploma." Her case, which is the

he was about to burst asunder like Judas. His men, named Martin and Samuel Shaw, of with sincere respect, the Board decided that mental arony disordered his health. One day Palmer, Massachusetts, have discovered in licenses should not be granted, and the Podifficult to understand how he survived suffer- ing a letter, purporting to have been writs continued to the present time. I wish I could

urged him to impart to others the blessings of tiquity; and "some of the shrewdest men which he was himself possessed. He joined in the vi inity " believe in its genuine

> ANOTHER "PACHECO CASE."- We learn from the Washington correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot that a novel petition has been presented to Congress, from Mrs. Mary Johnson, somewhere in the state of New-York. She represents that her husband was in our army in Mexico; that he deserted to the enemy; that he was capture I and brought back; that General Taylor would not allow him to remain. but sent him off; that he is lost to her, in consequence, if not to the world; and that, as Congress is paying for negroes lost in a similar way, as in the Pacheco case, and as she considers one white man worth two negroes, she prays to be paid two thousand dollars (double the sum paid for Pacheco's Lewis) for the lost husband!

> ROCK IN THE ATLANTIC .- Lieut, Maury cites numerous facts to prove the existence of a rock, very near the surface of the water, directly in the track to Europe. Capt. Walsh is almost positive that he saw it on his last trip, and describes it as appearing about the size of the hall of a ship of 500 tons.

> William S. Robinson, Esq., who has been for some time employed in the editorial management of this paper, has retired from it. He leaves us with our best wishes for his future success, wherever may be the field of los labors .- Poston Republican.

> Having married a wife, and inherited a farm, Mr. Robinson retires from the editorial fraternity to practice his free soil doctrines in an independent manner -Monchester American.

> A Yankee has just invented a method to catch rats. He says: Locate your bed in a room much invested by these animals, and on retiring, put out your light. Then strew over your pillow some string smelling cheese, three or four red herrings, some barley meal or new malt, and a sprinkling of dry codfish. Keep awake till you find the rats at work, and then make a grab.

A MAIDEN LADY'S SOLLLOQUY .- 'Tis won drous strange, how great the change rince I was in my teens; then I had beaux and billetdeaux, and joined the gavest scenes. But lovcene well, how well!

"Do not let him make you forget me," said he was invited by an agent of the governentry to which he was invited by an agent of the governentry ve, to poison, drown, or hang themselves centr ve, to poison, drown, or hang themselves

us walk here awhile. I can't go back to that grandfather of the two Hewlings, these gallant tion expressed by the State Temperance Committee, in their report lately published in your paper, that if respectfully solicited, a place would be appropriated in your valuable journal, for articles on the subject of Temperance, I forward to you for publication, the accompanying extract, from the in-But Fred and L— never met again. He misery of the whole family had been great; augural address of the Hon. John P. Bigedied alone, in a lonely place. Saturday came, but Kiflin was most to be pitied. He was severally the present Mariar of the site of Person Mariar of the Site o low, the present Mayor of the enty of Bos-

> zation of new city Government for that city, on the first day of the present year. The extract from it, given below, is the testimomy of the highest. Executive officer of a city containing a population of more than two hundred thousand, given upon his responsibility, as a man, and as a public officer, as to the results aethally produced, by the adoption of the "No License" system, where the experiment has been most fully and fairly

The testimony here given, should be carefully read, and seriously weighed, by every citizen who is desireus, regardless of former party associations, to adopt the most efficient measures for diminishing the c is of

I cannot dismissible question of Police without referring to that great and prolific source of crime-the intemperate use of intexicating iquors, -an evil which seems to have more than kept pace with all which is good and desirable in our community, and has been the means of countervailing, in no small degree, the many privileges which we other-wise enjoy. Every good citizen must be anxious that an evil, which, by its rapid strides, bids fair to render our city pre-eminently conspicuous in the annuls of intemperance and crime, -should be ameliorated or fiminished, if haply, it be found impossible to eradicate it.

In consequence of a constitutional question being held under consideration, some years since, in the Supreme Court of the United States, concerning the right of the Commonwealth to restrict the sale of liquors, (of course involving the right to punish for viothorities of the city saw fit to intermit the granting licenses, and to relinquish the usual measures for enforcing our statutes against Court finally decided in favor of the laws in The Springfield Republican says two